

Pusilla terricola, Say.—Mr. Wallis has also added this variety to the Provincial list, having taken several specimens at Westbourne. He says of it: "*Terricola* was taken in a considerably different situation from *fulgida*. North of the river there are in many places bluffs of small aspens, and sometimes willows, these latter encircling small sloughs. Among these bluffs the grass is often of a tufted character, and the species in question was taken among these tufts. The ground here, too, was of a rather alkaline nature. This variety made no attempt to fly, but seemed to trust to losing itself in the grass, among which it ran with astonishing quickness."

Both *pusilla* and *terricola* were determined through the kindness of Prof. Wickham.

Lepida, Deg.—The larvæ of this species were discovered in pure drifting sand, often on the side of sand banks which were constantly moving with the wind. On the date when these were examined, September 28th, most of the burrows were still open, and the larvæ digging during the heat of the day; consequently there was much variation in the depth of holes. Large larvæ, probably second year, were found in soft sand at 66, 60, 58, 70 and 72½ inches below the surface. Small larvæ, first year, at from 30 to 32 inches in depth. Taking the deepest as a guide, these being the only ones closed at the top, we might expect wintering larvæ to be found at an average depth of 70 inches at least. The larvæ vary very much in size, doubtless due to food conditions. The larval life probably lasts two years, and the adults two months.

A NEW PROCTOTRYPID IN THE FAMILY SCELIONINÆ.

BY G. E. SANDERS, URBANA, ILL.

Hoplogryon Bethunei, n. sp.—(Subfamily Teleasini, Genus Hoplogryon, Ashmead.)

Normal position: Male: Length, 2 mm., large for the genus.

General colour black, mandibles yellow, teeth brown, antennal bulb brown, base of scape brownish, remainder of antennæ black; articulation between coxæ and trochanters yellow, trochanters yellow, femur and tibiæ yellowish-brown, lighter at tips, tarsi yellowish-brown, remainder of body shining black.

Head two and one-half times as wide as thick, sparsely hairy. Cheek and lateral part of face coarsely, heavily, vertically striated, a portion of

the striæ being continued above, encircling the eye. Middle part of face between the eyes smooth and shining. Vertex about ocelli lightly striated. Clypeus coarsely, transversely striated. Mandibles with two equal acute-teeth, the inner with small lobe at the base between the two.

Antennæ as long as body. Antennal bulb twice as long as thick. Scape of moderate thickness, reaching to ocelli. Pedicel as long as thick. Flagellum tapering slightly, first flagellar joint two and one-half times as long as thick, second twice as long as thick, the remaining eight one and one-half times as long as thick.

Thorax: Pronotum narrow from above, finely and densely punctate. Mesonotum heavily interruptedly striate longitudinally, moderately clothed with short, fine hairs. Scutellum coarsely roughened moderately clothed with short hairs. Postscutellum roughly tuberculate, spine of moderate size, tip slightly produced and thin.

Abdomen ovate. First segment as wide as long, coarsely and heavily striated longitudinally. Second segment as long as first, coarsely and heavily striated. Third segment as long as the two preceding together, and slightly more than one-third as long as the entire abdomen, slightly wider than long, the central half of the dorsal surface being coarsely but less heavily striated than the preceding two, the portion not striated smooth and sparsely hairy. The remaining segments very finely punctate and thinly covered with fine hairs.

Legs: Coxæ: outer or lateral surfaces smooth, inner surface covered with fine hair; trochanters, femora and tibiæ normal; tarsi five-jointed, the first joint as long as the remaining four.

Wings reaching slightly beyond the tip of the abdomen, finely ciliated, pubescent and very slightly smoky, veins brown. Submarginal and marginal vein with a row of stiff hairs projecting forward beyond the edge of the wings.

Striæ on third abdominal segment, lobe between teeth, large size. long first flagellar joint and colour go to distinguish this species. It comes nearest to *H. longipennis*, Ashmead, and *H. tibialis*, Ashmead.

Described from one ♂ taken at Aurora, Ill., June 15th, 1909, in a nest of *Formica subrufa*. This, however, should not be taken as indicating definitely that the species is myrmecophilous.

Type deposited in Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Accession No. 39771. Named in honour of Prof. C. J. S. Bethune, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph